BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864. NO. 167.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$ 3 00
" 3 months	8 00
" 6 months	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	3 00
" 6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Steam Engine for sale —Creech & Litchford.

Negro woman wanted—Apply at the Progress Office.

Negro man wanted—Apply at the Progress Office.

Blockade goods just received—Creech & Litchford.

Condition of Mr. Bethune.—We made a mistake in locating Mr. Bethune at the Peace Institute Hospital, as he is at the Pettigrew. We thank a "Soldier" who sends us the following note, for correcting our mistake. We are glad to know that Mr. Bethune is doing well:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: As an error has occurred in your paper of the 20th inst. as to the present location of Mr. David Bethune, I will state for the information of his friends and acquaintances that he is at the Pettigrew Hospital, in this city, and doing well. His right leg was amputated below the knee by Surgeon E. B. Haywood, and with the close attention and medical skill he receives, I think he will rapidly recover. SOLDIER.

Dead.—We regret to learn that George F. Fisher, a very worthy man, formerly a citizen of Newbern, died at High Point, where, since the fall of Newbern he has been residing, a few days ago.

Ahead of the Mail.—The gentlemanly messengers on the N. C. Railroad have again placed us under obligations by furnishing us with Mason papers in advance of the mail.

Round the Corner.—When our friends from the rural districts come to town the first thing they should do, after subscribing to the *Progress*, is to go round the corner to E. A. Whitaker's, where they will find provisions, fruits, tobacco, pickles, leather, hardware, coffee, sugar, molasses, salt, and various other things too tedious to mention. Everybody in town knows where to find Whitaker.

Deserters.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

We learn that after Major Ashcraft's Battalion entered Union County, some 25 or 30 deserters surrendered. A few were captured. We hear of numbers of deserters in various parts of the State surrendering and taking advantage of the recent proclamation.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS HOOD AND SHERMAN.

The following are official copies of the correspondence relating to the proposed exchange of prisoners, between Gen. Hood, commanding our army, and Gen. Sherman, commanding United States Forces, at Atlanta.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE,
IN THE FIELD, Sept 8, 1864.

Major Gen W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Forces in Georgia:

SIR: I have the honor to propose an exchange of prisoners, officers and men captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign. The exchange to be made man for man, and the equivalents to be allowed as regulated by the stipulations of the Cartel.

Should you accept this proposition, a meeting can take place between officers specially commissioned to make preliminary arrangements to effect the exchange.

This flag of truce is borne by my staff officers, Major J. B. Eustis, A. A. G., and Capt. W. A. Reid, accompanied by an escort of six mounted men and an ambulance.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Hood, General,

[Official copy.]
J. B. Eustis, A. A. G.,

HEADQUARTERS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS.
Atlanta, Sept 8, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date and accept your offer to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment. I fear most have already gone North, but have sent to ascertain what number are on hand, and may also stop such as may not have gone beyond Chatanooga. The basis of exchange to be the old cartel. I will send an officer with a more detailed account of prisoners on hand to-morrow, to Rough and Ready, to confer with any one you may name. After prisoners reach Nashville and beyond, they properly fall under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Col. Hoffman.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

I have just heard that there are about 100 *en route* for Chatanooga and five hundred here, besides some squads not yet sent in by the various brigades. I will have an officer at Rough and Ready to-morrow at 1 p. m., with full details.

(Signed) W. T. Sherman,
Major General.

Official copy: J. B. Eustis, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 9, 1864.

General J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL: As I answered yesterday, I consent to an actual exchange of prisoners, man for man, and equal for equal, difference or balances to be made up according to the cartel of 1862. I have appointed one of my Inspectors General, Lieut. Col. W. Warner, to carry out this exchange, and will empower him to call for the prisoners, and all such guards as he may need to effect the actual transfers. We have here 28 officers and 782 enlisted men, and *en route* for Chattanooga 93 officers and 907 men—making 1810 on hand—that I will exchange for a like number of my own men, captured by you in this campaign, who belong to regiments with me, and who can resume their places at once, as I take it for granted you will do the same with yours. In other words, for these men I am not willing to take equivalents belonging to other armies than my own, or who belong to regiments whose times are out, and who have been discharged.

By your laws, all men eligible for service are *ipso facto* soldiers, and a very good one it is, and if needed for civil duty, they are simply detailed soldiers. We found in Atlanta about a thousand of these fellows, and I am satisfied they are fit subjects of exchange, and if you will release an equal number of poor fellows at Anderson, I will gather these together and send them as prisoners. They seem to have been detailed for railroad and shop duty, and I do not ask for them an equal number of my trained soldiers but will take men belonging to any part of the United States Army, subject to your control.

We hold a good many of your men styled "deserters," who were really stragglers, and would be a good offset to such of our stragglers and foragers as your cavalry picks up of our men, but I am constrained to give these men, though sorely against the grain, the benefit of their character, pretended or real.

As soon as Colonel Warner agrees upon a few points with the officer you name, I will send the prisoners to the place appointed, and recall those not beyond Chattanooga, and you may count on about 2000 in the aggregate, and get ready to give me a like number.

I am willing to appoint Rough and Ready or Jonesboro, as the place of exchange, as also for the place of delivering of the citizens, male and female, of Atlanta, who start to go South.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Brigadier General Govan is at Chattanooga, and can be brought back. I would like to have Stoneman and Captain Buel.

[Official copy.]
J. B. EUSTIS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Sept. 11, 1864.

Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Forces:

SIR: I had the honor on the 9th inst., to propose an exchange of prisoners, officers and men, captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign.

On the same day you answered my communication, stating that you accept my offer "to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment." There being no condition attached to the acceptance on your part of my offer to exchange prisoners, I regarded it as obligatory to the extent of the number of prisoners represented by you to be within your jurisdiction.

At the meeting on the 1st inst., between our respective Staff Officers, Major J. B. Eustis, A. A. G., and Lieut. Colonel Warner, I. G., intended to arrage such preliminaries, as the time and place of delivery, etc, a communication was received from you, rendering, I regret to inform you, an exchange of prisoners impossible.

Your refusal to receive in exchange your soldiers belonging to "regiments whose times are out and who have been discharged," discloses a fixed purpose on the part of your Government to doom to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose term of service has expired or will soon expire.

The new principle which you seek to interpolate upon the cartel of our respective Governments, as well as upon the laws and customs of war, will not be sanctioned by me. All captives taken in war who owe no obligations to the captors, must stand upon the same equal footing.—The duration of these terms of service can certainly impose no obligations on the captors. The volunteer of a day and the conscript for the war, who may be captured in war, are equally subject to all of the burdens, and equally entitled to all of the rights secured by the laws of nations.—The principle is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into by our respective Govetnments, and is sanctioned by reason, justice, and the public law of all civilized nations

My offer to exchange the prisoners captured during the campaign precludes an intention on my part in the delivery to discriminate between your prisoners, as all would have been delivered, and even had it been intended, this discrimination between your men, whose term of service had and had not expirad, would have been impossible, and could not have been effected, as I had no reliable means of ascertaining what proportion of your men were entitled to their discharge.

Your avowal that this class of your soldiers will not be exchanged, but will be rewarded by the sufferings and privations incident to military imprisonment, because their boldness and courage subjected them to capture, although their term of service nearly expired, is deeply regretted by me, as I share the earnest desire of my Government to release from prolonged confinement the large number of prisoners held by both parties.

Permit me to hope that this declared policy of your Government will be reconsiderrd, as it is unjustly oppressive to those whom the hasards of military service has rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well understood obligations assumed by a government towards those who are enlisted in its service.

As was proper, I notified my Government of my offer to you to effect an exchange of prisoners captured during this campaign, and not only was my action approved, but my Government placed at my entire disposal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners at Andersonville.

I have the honor to renew my offer to exchange prisoners as proposed in my first communication,

And remain, yours obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

Official copy:
J. B. EUSTIS, A. A. G.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials —a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15,00
" " three "	8,00
" " one "	3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5.00
" " three "	3,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

.Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J L Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N C AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj and A. A. General.

Aug 3-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

Kittrell's Spring's, N. C.,
September, 1864.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

BEING UNABLE TO OPEN OUR HOUSE FOR THE present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKY.

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty. BLACKNALL & CO.

Sept 19-d2w

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS.

AT THOSE PRICES THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency*. GEORGE W. DEEMS,

Sept 19-dtf* Goldsboro', N. C.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-d&wtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one or two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25. 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALT WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,

Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,

Aug 25-wlm Smithfield, N. C.

MUSIC—RARE CHANCE.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES', ON FRIDAY night, 16th inst., a large collection of Standard Sheet Music for Pianos and Guitars.

Purchases may be made privately, between now and the sale by application to P. McGOWAN.

Sep 12-m&fd

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

WANTED.

$5,000 BANK NOTES.
3,000 old North Carolina Coupons.
2,000 North Carolina Rail Road Coupons.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Sept 16-1w* Brokers, Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,

July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Sept. 10-dtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES.

One day	[illegible]	One week	[illegible]
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	[illegible]
Four days	12 00	One month	[illegible]
Five days	15 00	Two months	[illegible]

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, 25 MILES FROM THE North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Ashboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh. Alfred Marsh, Ashboro', or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED FOR INvestment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, Kitchen, Negro House, &c. &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X20 on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rob't. Stewart, Carbonton, or

Rev W. L. MILLER,
Sept 20 d10t Greensboro', N. C.

Conservative and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW WITH SPRING CALF.—Apply at Progress Office. Sept 19 tf

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beautiful scenery, location and fertility of soil it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1 370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 250 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 45 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

What will Sherman do next?

We can't say, but if he has anything like the force given him by a person who came out of Atlanta several days after the Yankee occupation, he will not remain idle long He may fortify at Atlanta, leave a small garrison and then start for Macon or Augusta, but our impression is that his first move, after the truce is out, will be an attempt to cut the lower and only remaining line of railway connecting Richmond with Alabama and Mississippi. If he can cut the Savannah road again, and keep it cut, we shall be as effectually separated from the country beyond Georgia and between that State and the Mississippi river, as we are now from the country beyond that stream.

A man just out from Atlanta says Sherman certainly has from one hundred to one hundred and twenty thousand men, now at Decatur, Atlanta and East Point, and that he is preparing for another forward movement. We suppose, of course, that our authorities are posted and that every possible effort will be made to prepare to meet Sherman's plans, but it is folly to talk about seriously annoying him without large additions to Hood's army; and these men must be furnished by Georgia and adjoining States, for it is all that Virginia and North Carolina can do to enable Gen. Lee to hold his own before Grant.

The Macon *Telegraph*, referring to Sherman's probable future movements, says:

If the reader will consult the map he will come to a realizing sense of the ease with which Sherman can repeat from Atlanta the combined movement by which he backed Johnston down from Dalton to the heights of Altoona. Admitting that Sherman has anything like the force reported by fugitives from Atlanta, the path down to Barnesville, and in fact all the way to and around Macon, is laid down on that map in three pretty nearly parallel roads, diverging in no place at a greater distance than eighteen miles from outside to outside. His Atlanta army can move down the railroad in the centre. On the right the Army of the Mississippi can take the Fayetteville and Zebulon Road, which runs parallel to the railroad about seven miles, to the westward.—The army of the Cumberland at Decatur are already in position to move down the McDonough road, pursuing an eastern parallel with the railroad at 9 miles distance. Moving almost due south, the outside columns would flank Barnesville, and from thence southwest they would flank Macon with the same ease. It is absurd to suppose that with any such force as is conceded to Sherman, he will trouble any fortifications in front of an objective point. He has simply to lap around the rear, and the alternative presented is capture or evacuate. A study of the map will show the overwhelming necessity for such reinforcements as shall prevent a repetition of the Shermanic strategy from Dalton to the Etowah.

We assure the Salisbury *Watchman* that we do not justify extortion by the Express Company, Railroad Companies, or anybody else, but we would advise that paper, hereafter, to be sure of its facts before assailing Companies or individuals. It has had much to say about and against the Southern Express Company, and after all it seems that it is the railroads and not the Express that is guilty of extortionate charges. The Express makes heavy charges, but it takes most of the amounts they collect to pay railroad toll, leaving them but a small profit for insurance and handling. We hope the Legislature will look into various things when it assembles.

"The Last Man"—We think that the last man, about whom so much has been said, will be reached by the military bill of the next Congress, and those who have been *triggering* out for three years and over may as well make up their minds and prepare to march. Men are wanted and must be had, and those who are able to perform military duty will be called for—all of them.

A Virginia paper says:

The time is coming, and we think not very distant, when every man will be required to enter the service in some way, who is able to carry a musket and walk 10 miles a day. Self-protection will make it necessary, and the sooner those out of the service know it the better. Hence we give them the information.

Many of our soldiers have not been paid, we learn, for nearly a year. What is the new Treasurer and all the Quartermasters about? When it is only a question of printing, signing and paying out there can be no excuse for this unpardonable negligence in paying the soldiers.

Hardly a day passes but persons leave Richmond and Petersburg and make their way into the enemy's lines.

Bushwhackers in South Western Virginia.—Both Federal and Confederate deserters are depredating upon the people of Southwestern Virginia.—The Abingdon *Virginian* says:

Our country is full of bushwhackers, who travel and depredate in squads, made up of deserters from the Federal as well as Confederate army. A company of 7 or 8 overhauled two of the citizens of this county, on Thursday of last week, on the North Fork in the upper end of Scott, in the Maxysink neighborhood, and relieved them of about $7,000.—On the same day, they are said to have relieved a third man of his surplus funds.

A few days ago, a company of 14 visited the residence of J. O. Gentry, in Taylor's Valley, and despoiled his house of everything they could destroy or carry away. Something should be done for the protection of the people. The valley of the Holston could soon be cleaned if Col. Witcher or Cantrell were turned loose to operate at pleasure.

HAMPTON'S VICTORY—LARGE CAPTURE OF YANKEES, CATTLE, HORSES, &C.

We copy the following interesting particulars of the recent brilliant victory near Petersburg, from the *Express* of Monday:

THE MARCH.

At an early hour Wednesday morning, Gen. Hampton, with W. H. F. Lee's division, (Barringer's and Chambliss' brigades) and Rosser's and Dearing's brigades of cavalry, and Graham's and McGregor's batteries of artillery, struck tents in the vicinity of Petersburg and started on his important expedition. He encamped at night in the vicinity of Duvall's Mill, Sussex county, about eighteen miles from town. Thursday morning the march was resumed, the column passing within three miles of Stony Creek, and thence across to the Jerusalem Plank Road, around to the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, and encamped five miles north of Waverly, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 11 o'clock that night the column was again put in motion and marched in the direction of Sycamore Church, Prince George county, about fifteen miles from town, where the enemy's forces were known to be encamped. A halt was called about one and a half miles from this spot and preparations made for the attack at day light—a rest of some two hours being allowed the men and animals.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.

The spirit of the men was excellent. Scarcely one of them but knew the object of the expedition, the favorable effects of its success, and all were cool and determined, but impressed with the importance of the undertaking before them. They were the right men for the duty.

THE ATTACK—ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

All necessary disposition of the troops having been made, Gen. Lee's division guarding every channel of approach to prevent re-inforcements coming from a distance, an attack was ordered upon the enemy just before daylight, Friday morning. His left, near Sycamore church, rested upon a hill, well fortified and protected by abattis. His right, some two miles distant, at Cox's Mill, was protected by a series of breastworks and rifle pits. Gen. Rosser assaulted the left and Gen. Dearing the right, simultaneously, and with like result. The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and their position was carried with a rush. The charge of our men at both points, is represented to have been faultless. On the enemy's right, Dearing's men swept like an avalanche over their works, meeting with a rapid but irregular and momentary fire of musketry, which only served to increase their ardor and enthusiasm. So sudden and rapid was the assault, that the Yankees rushed from their tents *en dishabille*, and were enabled to make comparatively but a feeble resistance. Gen. Dearing took thirty-five prisoners, five or six teams, and the enemy's camp. Demoralized and panic stricken, the balance of the enemy fled in great disorder to Sycamore Church, where, finding Gen. Rosser in possession of their works, they immediately surrendered.

On the left, at Sycamore Church, the enemy was much more stronger fortified. He held a position on a hill with formidable barricades in his front. Gen. Rosser demanded a surrender, but the Yankee commandant seemingly conscious of his ability to hold his position, returned a positive refusal, with the additional remark that he intended to fight to the last. Gen Rosser determined to give him a chance, and ordered his men to charge. They obeyed the command with great cheerfullness and gallantry. They reached the barricades, pulled them to pieces, leaped over and through them and reached the enemy's work in the face of a heavy fire, which fortunately, did little execution. A number of prisoners were taken—including Major Baker, of the 1st District of Columbia cavalry, commanding. As soon as Gen. Rosser reached their position, the Yankees scattered in all directions, and fled from the place in the most precipitate manner. It was here that the man who fled before Gen. Dearing, were made to surrender. Gen. R. took about two hundred and fifty prisoners and several valuable teams, in addition to the enemy's camp.

THE PRISONERS AND THEIR CAMPS.

The prisoners captured by Gens. Rosser and Dearing, belonged to the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, commanded at the time by Major Baker. They were armed with sixteen shooters, many of which weapons fell into the hands of the captors, and were safely brought off. The Camps were prolific of delicacies and provisions. Oranges, lemons, cigars, crackers and good things and useful, were found in great profusion, and not a few of them were secured.—Everything not brought off, was destroyed, and we learn much more was destroyed than secured, on account of a lack of transportation.

CAPTURE OF THE CATTLE.

The enemy having been completely routed and demoralized, it was determined to push ahead at once after the cattle, supposed to be at Coggin's Point. Away in the distance, by the faint light of the breaking day, were seen a vast herd of animals. Gen. Rosser took them to be dismounted cavalry, and at once prepared to attack them. Before he moved off however, a note, captured in Major Baker's tent, was brought to him which explained the presence of this great host. It was addressed to Gen. Grant's Chief commissary and read substantially as follows:

I have the honor to report the arrival of 2,486 head of cattle here. I have this day moved them from Coggin's Point, as the grazing in this vicinity is the finest in the country. I only fear it will not hold out long enough. The cattle are in splendid order. J. S. Baker.
Comm'dg 1st D. C. Cavalry.

There was no difficulty in securing the cattle, for such the great drove of animals grazing in the distant fields proved to be, and our gallant horsemen pushed forward to gather them in.—It was a great and glorious sight, and one that did the soul good to witness them as they came up, hundred after hundred. They are all Northern beeves raised especially for that market, in splendid condition, and all young steers. Our troops greeted them with joyful cheers, and no doubt smiled in anticipation of many a juicy sirloin.

A DASH AT SPEER'S MEN.

While Rosser and Dearing were fighting the enemy, a detachment of Gen. Lee's command under the command of Speer's troops, capturing some prisoners and horses, and putting the balance to flight. Speer's headquarters were at Mount Sinia Church, and had time permitted, he would also have been routed or captured.

THE RETURN.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, our forces started on their return home.—Generals Rosser and Dearing were in the advance of the captures, and Gen. Lee brought up the rear The cattle stretched out for a distance of four or five miles, but were moved and guarded in the most systematical manner. The captured wagons were loaded with seed oats and other stores captured from the Yankees. Everything progressed favorably until the arrival of the head of the column at Belsches' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, eighteen miles from town, where the Yankee General Gregg, commanding two divisions of cavalry, confronted it.

BATTLE AT BELSCHE'S MILL.

Gen. Gregg was drawn up in battle array immediately across Hampton's road, and it was found necessary to give him battle. Rosser and Dearing were ordered to attack at once, which they did in the most determined style, forcing the Yankees back in the direction of Petersburg, one mile and a half. They retreated across a creek at this point, burning the bridge to prevent pursuit. Here they planted a battery, and opened fire upon our troops, while the main body of their forces took a road to the left in order to flank us. They were met by Lee, who after a sharp fight of an hour, completely routed them. Graham's and McGregor's batteries were in the meantime brought up and placed in front of the Yankee battery, and such was the precision of their fire, that they soon silenced it, and compelled its removal. Lee's conflict with the Yankee cavalry was one of the most decisive of the war. He not only defeated, but routed them and caused them to retreat in the most shameful confusion. Cheered by their brilliant success in the capture of cattle, prisoners and stores, and determined to bring them safely into our lines at all hazards, his men went into battle with a will which made them irresistible. The Yankees charged time and again, but were repulsed all around, with considerable loss. They were compelled to retire at last, and allow our column to pursue the even tenor of its way.

Where all acted well, it would be invidious to particularize, yet we must be permitted to say that the general testimony of officers and men point to the action of the artillery engaged in battle at Belsches' Mills as unsurpassed, and as terribly destructive to the enemy. It was largely instrumental in gaining the victory.

SAFE ARRIVAL

After the disastrous and ignominious defeat of Gregg, Hampton continued his course towards our lines, and arrived in camp without further interruption at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. He brought every thing safely with him, losing only some 20 or 30 cattle from fatigue. These cattle were brought through town yesterday afternoon, and have been placed in a position secure from Yankee raiders.

POOR KAUTZ.

During the return of the expedition from Prince George, Gen. Kautz followed in Lee's rear with fifteen hundred men and four pieces of cannon, but he at no time came within shooting distance. At one time Gen. Lee halted and fed and watered his animals. Kautz also halted.—But we understand from good authority, that after the battle at Belsches, Kautz turned his troops loose upon the citizens of Prince George, and robbed and pillaged them generally, in revenge for our success. This is poor revenge for a brave man to take.

HORSES CAPTURED.

In the fight at Sycamore Church and Cox's Mill, three hundred fine Yankee horses were captured, which will be put to useful service in the Confederate Army

The enemy made a demonstration on our right, in front of Wilcox's lines on Saturday night, and endeavored to regain that portion of his picket line captured several days since. The attempt was unsuccessful.

Everywhere else except heavy picket firing, matters have been quiet.

THE LEGISLATURE—MEN WANTED.

The Charlotte *Democrat* copies a paragraph from the *Confederate*, suggesting the assembling of the Legislature early in October, and then says:

The suggestions of the *Confederate* are worthy of serious consideration. It is the province of editors to make such suggestions as they may think the good of the cause demands. Some persons may think that editors who are not themselves in the field have no right to make suggestions as to what class should be put in service; but they entirely misunderstand the duties. It is his duty to point out error and advocate such a reform in the management of public affairs as he may think good for the cause and for the people at large.

We agree with the *Confederate* that it would be well to assemble the Legislature earlier this year than usual, but we do not entirely agree with its suggestion in regard to putting militia officers and justices of the peace in Confederate service. The large majority of those officers are farmers; and inasmuch as some sections of the country are all ready too much stripped of agricultural labor, we think it would be better to exhaust all means of reinforcing our armies before taking more farmers. It may become necessary to take militia officers and magistrates, but before that is done we think reinforcements can be procured from another quarter. It is believed that there are too many useless officers and hangers on in State and Confederate Government employ located at the different towns and posts. We do not suppose that Governor Vance or President Davis is to blame for this, for certainly, they have no idea of the hundreds and thousands of men (consumers, not producers) kept from field service in this way. Everybody knows that some of these officers are necessary, but it is thought that the number could be reduced one half without injury to the public service. The Provost offices might be abolished, and if there are any necessary duties connected with them they could be performed by the enrolling officers, the medical purveying establishments, the nitre and mining bureau, the quartermasters and commissary department, and contract establishments, could be shorn of many men who are not actually necessary. Let an effort be made to reinforce the army from these places before making further drafts upon the producing classes. If it is found impossible to get enough men in that way, then take all militia officers and magistrates under 40 years of age.

We do not advocate the exemption of any man because he happens to be a militia officer or magistrate, but as that class are generally producers, and as they are exempt by special enactment of the Legislature, we suggest that before conscribing them trial be made to see how many men can be procured from other classes; then if it is really neccessary to take more farmers, let it be done. But whether militia officers and justices are conscribed or not, unless something is done to diminish the number of what are called shade officers, the cause will continue to suffer for the want of men and the war be prolonged.

But what can the State Legislatures do towards remedying the evils so generally complained of? Why appoint a committee of civilians (good business men who will attend to the matter) to investigate the management of the State offices, and let this committee ask the Secretary of War for authority to investigate the offices of the Confederate Government and let a fair report be made of the number of white men employed in the various offices and their duties. And let this investigation take place immediately; and if such a large number of men as are now employed in these offices and travelling over the country as "agents," are found to be actually necessary, let the places be filled by details from the Senior Reserve class, and thus save the old men from service in the field.

We are a friend of the Administration—no one has been more forward than we have been in giving a cordial support to our authorities—and it is because we are a friend, and desire the early success of the southern cause, that we make the suggestions we do. We have no spite to gratify against a single State or Confederate officer, but we do complain, in behalf of the people at large, at the manner in which our armies are deprived of men for field service. The armies need soldiers, and soldiers must be had. Some of the heads of departments appear to strive to do their duty and employ as few men as possible, while others seem determined to keep as many out of the army as they can. It is strange that Government officers, and men who have a great interest at stake, in the successful termination of the war, will act so as to deprive the army of the services of those who are really liable. If everybody at home combines to prevent recruits from going to the army, how is independence to be achieved?

Atlanta Refugees.

Sad indeed must be the condition of thousands of the homeless wanderers now being forced out of Atlanta. We have the Macon *Confederacy* of the 18th from which we copy the following:

EXILES.

We are painfully aware that the citizens of Atlanta who were able to refugee when the enemy approached the city, had left their home and sought shelter further south, were cold shouldered by the more favored citizens of their own State. We have seen many instances of this kind. We have seen citizens of the empire State of the South absolutely make extortionate charges of refugees for the necessaries of life, and give us their reason for doing so, the fact that they were refugees.

While this was so, and so long as it was only the wealthier ones who had left the city, we had not a word of expostulation. But now, the order of things is changed. Instead of coming among you now as voluntary refugees, they come as exiles forced from their homes by the tyrant who had almost ruined those homes ere the inmates were expelled. Now, what are you going to do with these people? Are you going to impose your extortionate charges upon them?—They can't pay for their provisions if you do.—Nor can they pay the exorbitant demands for house rent. Nor can they live out of doors, now that the winter is about setting in. Then it seems that something must be done for their relief. Some means must be adopted to open the hearts and the houses of the people for the reception of these unfortunates. They are suffering for their adherence to the cause in which we are all engaged. Then let the cause be entirely common, and let every one contribute of their means for its support. And it can be supported no better than by housing and feeding the exiled wives and little ones of those who are in the field standing between us and danger. It cannot be that these unfortunate creatures will be allowed to suffer. They must be housed and fed, then who will set the ball in motion for their benefit?

REFUGEES ARRIVING AT MACON.

The work of banishing the citizens from Atlanta still goes on. Hundreds of them arrive by every train from the front and are separating at this point and going hither and thither throughout the country. What these people will do for support surpasses our endeavors to conjecture.—They are out of means and nearly all the heads of the families are in the army. Here hundreds of women and children are thrust out of their homes to shift as best they can.

Charleston.—The *Mercury* of Saturday says:

We have little to report to-day. The enemy's bombardment of the city yesterday was quite brisk, about 40 shells, in all, having been thrown. An old negro woman, killed, was the only victim.

There was the usual exchange of shots, during the day, amongst the hostile batteries in the harbor, but nothing worthy of special note.

There will, we understand, be another communication with the enemy, by flag of truce, on Monay next.

A New Rule.—Train guards are now instructed to examine furloughs and exemption papers, instead of passports issued by Provost Marshals. This new rule went into effect on Friday, and all parties traveling on the railroads have to have straight documents in order to pass through. In this free American country of ours strange customs are now necessary in order to suit the times

This being so, what further use have we for Provost Marshals?

Gold was selling at twenty-five for one at Richmond on Saturday last with an upward tendency.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Escaped Prisoners Caught.

Camden, Sept. 20.—Two Yankee prisoners, said to have escaped from Florence, were captured at Major Blair's plantation, on Lynch's Creek, by his negroes and guarded all night and brought to town by said negroes and landed in Jail. Two others were brought in this morning.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Sept. 19—Last evening the engine of the passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad blew up, killing the Engineer and slightly damaging the track. Six vessels are of the bar. All quiet. There are rumors, but they are unreliable.

Rumored Raid.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of Friday says:

It was reported last night after the arrival of the Western cars that a raiding party of Yankees was advancing on the Va & Tenn railroad, which, it is supposed, they design to strike somewhere between Dublin and Wytheville. We have no inteligence of any such raid other than these reports, and we do not place much reliance in them

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co, Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprize. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A GOOD WOMAN SERVANT FOR THE BALANCE of the year. Apply at
Sept 21-4t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 21-2 HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE FOR sale. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 21-3t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers,

WANTED TO HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year. Blacksmith or Carpenter preferred. Apply at
Sept 21-1w PROGRESS OFFICE.

BLOCKADE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DEBAGE, BLACK ALPACCAS, FLANNELS, LADIES Merino Vests, Stella Shawls, Plaid Wall Shawls, Silk Gloves, Children's Shoes, and one chest Green Tea. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 21-1t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BACON AND LARD, At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

PICKLES AND CATSUPS, At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS, At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

TWO SETTS-SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS, At E. A. WHITAKER'S

NEXT DOOR.—E. A. WHITAKER HAS REMOVED to the "Rock House," next door to the old stand. Call and see him. Sept 20-3t

CANE MILLS AND BOILERS.

WE WILL TAKE ORDERS FOR FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered between this time and 10th October:

2	Roll single geared Mill,	$1 500
2	" double " "	2 000
3	" single " "	2 500
3	" double " "	3 000
40	gallon Pan or Boiler,	275
60	" " " "	350
80	" " " "	425

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Sept 17-d6t

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with. This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

NOTICE!

LOST OR MISLAID, A NOTE OR DUE BILL GIVen by Dr. E. F. Watson of Alamance County, to L. T. Clayton, late deceased, for $4,700 payable on its face in Confederate money, and dated some time in November, 1863, to the best of my recollection.

All persons are warned against trading for said note, as it has never been transferred either by said L. T. Clayton or myself. DAVID LEWIS,
Adm'r with the will annexed
Sept 20 w3t of L. T. Clayton, deceased.
Standard copy w3t.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
Company Shops, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 7, OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date. THOMAS WEBB,
Sept 20-d6t President.
Conservative, Salisbury Watchman and Wilmington Journal copy.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 19, 1864.

I HAVE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED places a small lot of Blue Stone, to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheborough and Raleigh.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.,
Sept 15-d&w4t N. C. A.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH, N. C.